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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/575,290

05/19/2000

Naozumi Takenaka

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23370

7590

09/08/2006

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EXAMINER

TODD, GREGORY G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 09/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/575,290

Applicant(s)

TAKENAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Gregory G. Todd

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to applicant's amendment and request for continued examination filed, 18 August 2006, of application filed, with the above serial number, on 19 May 2000 in which claims 9 and 11 have been amended. Claims 9-12 are therefore pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger et al (hereinafter "Geiger", 6,463,534) in view of Arent (hereinafter "Arent", 6,018,724).

As per Claim 9, Geiger teaches a service providing system comprising:

a network having

an information providing server which provides information (at least col. 10, lines 55-64; col. 13, lines 13-42; eg. third party or merchant server), and

an authentication server capable of sending and receiving information to and from the information providing server (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; validation server for server authentication); and

a portable terminal capable of sending and receiving information to and from the network (at least col. 8, lines 28-45; wireless client device connecting to network);

wherein the information providing server is configured to send to the authentication server information requested by the portable terminal, address information associated with the information providing server, and tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

wherein the authentication server has an authentication information database which stores authentication information which specifically identifies the information providing server (at least col. 13, lines 10-23; validation server);

wherein the authentication server has a detector which detects the tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-54; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

wherein the authentication server has a transmitter which sends to the portable terminal the requested information sent by the information providing server and the authentication information retrieved from the authentication database when the tag information is detected and the address information matches information stored in the authentication database (at least col. 13, lines 13-67; delivering content to client); and

wherein the portable terminal has a first display area which displays the requested information sent by the information providing server (at least col. 13 line 66 - col. 14 line 8).

Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the use and advantages for displaying such information is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Arent. Arent teaches displaying authentication and certificate information (at least Fig. 3-6; col. 3, line 15 - col. 4 line 64) containing, as is well known in the art, status information of the authenticity of the other party in communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Arent's displaying authentication information into Geiger's system as this would enhance Geiger's display to allow the user to constantly know the status of their connection with the server and know the status of the trust with the website the user is in communication with, as Arent teaches this would alleviate concerns for a user accessing an online merchant and making purchases (at least col. 3, lines 1-14).

As per Claim 10. The service providing system of Claim 9, wherein the portable terminal further includes a radio transmitter to access the network via wireless communication (at least col. 8, lines 28-45).

As per Claim 11, Geiger teaches a service providing method using a portable terminal which can be connected to a network having an information providing server and an authentication server, the method comprising:

the portable terminal accessing the network to request information (at least col. 8, lines 28-45; wireless client device connecting to network);

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the information providing server transmitting to the authentication server the information requested by the portable terminal, address information for the information providing server, and tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

the authentication server detecting the received tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-54; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

the authentication server retrieving authentication information when the tag information is detected and the received address information matches information stored in the authentication server, and sending the requested information sent by the information providing server and the authentication information to the portable terminal, the authentication information specifically identifying the information providing server (at least col. 13, lines 13-67; delivering content to client and viewing of the certificate by the user); and

the portable terminal displaying the requested information on a first display area (at least col. 13 line 66 - col. 14 line 8)

Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the use and advantages for displaying such information is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Arent. Arent teaches displaying authentication and certificate information (at least Fig. 3-6; col. 3, line 15 - col. 4 line 64) containing, as is well known in the art, status information of the authenticity of the other party in communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

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at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Arent's displaying authentication information into Geiger's system as this would enhance Geiger's display to allow the user to constantly know the status of their connection with the server and know the status of the trust with the website the user is in communication with, as Arent teaches this would alleviate concerns for a user accessing an online merchant and making purchases (at least col. 3, lines 1-14).

As per Claim 12. The service providing method of Claim 11, wherein the portable terminal accesses the network via wireless communication (at least col. 8, lines 28-45).

4. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger et al (hereinafter "Geiger", 6,463,534) in view of Kolev et al (hereinafter "Kolev", 6,356,753).

As per Claim 9, Geiger teaches a service providing system comprising:

a network having

an information providing server which provides information (at least col. 10, lines 55-64; col. 13, lines 13-42; eg. third party or merchant server), and

an authentication server capable of sending and receiving information to and from the information providing server (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; validation server for server authentication); and

a portable terminal capable of sending and receiving information to and from the network (at least col. 8, lines 28-45; wireless client device connecting to network);

wherein the information providing server is configured to send to the authentication server information requested by the portable terminal, address information associated with the information providing server, and tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

wherein the authentication server has an authentication information database which stores authentication information which specifically identifies the information providing server (at least col. 13, lines 10-23; validation server);

wherein the authentication server has a detector which detects the tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-54; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

wherein the authentication server has a transmitter which sends to the portable terminal the requested information sent by the information providing server and the authentication information retrieved from the authentication database when the tag information is detected and the address information matches information stored in the authentication database (at least col. 13, lines 13-67; delivering content to client); and

wherein the portable terminal has a first display area which displays the requested information sent by the information providing server (at least col. 13 line 66 - col. 14 line 8).

Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the use and advantages for displaying such information is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as

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evidenced by the teachings of Kolev. Kolev teaches displaying an authentication indicator (at least Fig. 1; col. 5, lines 17-50) to a user on a display to verify authentication flag information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Kolev's displaying an authentication indicator into Geiger's system as this would enhance Geiger's display to allow the user to constantly know the status of their connection with the server and know the status of the trust with the website the user is in communication with, as is desirable, as Kolev teaches this would increase confidence in the security and confidentiality capabilities of a wireless network (at least col. 1, lines 43-57).

As per Claim 10. The service providing system of Claim 9, wherein the portable terminal further includes a radio transmitter to access the network via wireless communication (at least col. 8, lines 28-45).

As per Claim 11, Geiger teaches a service providing method using a portable terminal which can be connected to a network having an information providing server and an authentication server, the method comprising:

- the portable terminal accessing the network to request information (at least col. 8, lines 28-45; wireless client device connecting to network);

- the information providing server transmitting to the authentication server the information requested by the portable terminal, address information for the information providing server, and tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-64; col. 12, lines 19-31; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

the authentication server detecting the received tag information (at least col. 10, lines 38-54; cross certificates for server authentication, in addition to keys);

the authentication server retrieving authentication information when the tag information is detected and the received address information matches information stored in the authentication server, and sending the requested information sent by the information providing server and the authentication information to the portable terminal, the authentication information specifically identifying the information providing server (at least col. 13, lines 13-67; delivering content to client and viewing of the certificate by the user); and

the portable terminal displaying the requested information on a first display area (at least col. 13 line 66 - col. 14 line 8)

Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information. However, the use and advantages for displaying such information is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Kolev. Kolev teaches displaying an authentication indicator (at least Fig. 1; col. 5, lines 17-50) to a user on a display to verify authentication flag information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Kolev's displaying an authentication indicator into Geiger's system as this would enhance Geiger's display to allow the user to constantly know the status of their connection with the server and know the status of the trust with the website the user is in communication

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with, as is desirable, as Kolev teaches this would increase confidence in the security and confidentiality capabilities of a wireless network (at least col. 1, lines 43-57).

As per Claim 12. The service providing method of Claim 11, wherein the portable terminal accesses the network via wireless communication (at least col. 8, lines 28-45).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 18 August 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue, in substance, that Arent, nor Kolev, teach the portable terminal having a second display area which displays authentication information, which specifically identifies the information providing server.

The Examiner has rejected claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Arent. The Examiner separately rejected claims 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Kolev. In each of the rejections to the claims, "Geiger fails to explicitly teach a second display area which displays the authentication information." Thus, Arent and Kolev are relied on, separately, for teaching a second display area which displays the authentication information.

Geiger teaches the remaining features of the claims, including an information providing server which provides information (at least Geiger col. 10, lines 55-64; col. 13, lines 13-42; eg. third party or merchant server). Geiger also teaches a CA (authentication) server (col. 3, lines 10-13) in communication with at least one server

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(eg. third party, merchant, etc) in communication with a client device (col. 8, lines 28-62) where the server delivers the content to the device / user and the CA server maintains licenses and certificates databases, wherein if a user requests a document with license, for example, the request would go to the server and then license information would be sent to the CA server, a license would go to the server which would then transit the document with license to the user/ device, thus transmitting said information to the authentication server. Geiger further teaches cross-certificates between servers (col. 10, lines 38-64) wherein the servers are verified, validated, authenticated accordingly so as the whole process to be secure.

Thus, as can be seen, Geiger clearly teaches specifically identifying the information providing server. Contrary to what Applicant claims, claim 9 does not require the portable terminal having a second display area which displays authentication information, which specifically identifies the information providing server; Rather, claim 9 only states "wherein the authentication server has an authentication information database which stores authentication information which specifically identifies the information providing server" with "a second display area which displays the authentication information". Thus, nothing in the claim suggests that something specifically identifying the information providing server be in the second display area.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir.

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1986). In this case, Kolev is only relied on to demonstrate a second display area which displays the authentication information. Geiger, on the other hand, is relied on for teaching a first display area along with the authentication procedures.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., portable terminal having a second display area which displays authentication information, which specifically identifies the information providing server) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

6. Newly cited Hale et al, in addition to previously cited Joyce et al (mobile voucher system with later filing date), Kiessling et al, Hamalainen et al, Kay, Katz et al, Talati et al, Hiroya et al, Ramasubramani et al, Hultgren and Valtanen are cited for disclosing pertinent information related to the claimed invention. Applicants are requested to consider the prior art reference for relevant teachings when responding to this office action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory G. Todd whose telephone number is (571)272-4011. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am-6:00pm w/ first Fridays off.

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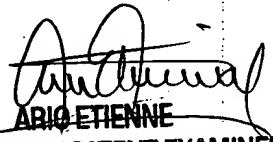
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571)272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gregory Todd

Patent Examiner

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